

MAINE DAY FEB. 15

MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE IT SHOULD BE CELEBRATED HERE.

HONOR TO MARTYRED HEROES

ANNIVERSARY WILL BE OBSERVED IN OTHER CITIES.

Of a Great Many Persons Who Discuss the Suggestion, Few are Found Who Oppose Some Kind of a Celebration in Kansas City.

Kansas City believes in remembering the Maine. February 15 is the first anniversary of the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in several cities preparations are being made to remember the disaster with befitting services. The day will be set apart as a day of religious service for the men who met an untimely fate in the performance of their duty, a day of remembrance such as is observed on Decoration day when friends and relatives of departed soldiers pay a tribute of respect to their memory.

In the larger cities "Maine day" services will be of an imposing nature and all classes of citizens will turn out to do honor to the dead.

In Kansas City a movement may be started to hold similar services, as in no city in the Union does a greater sentiment of respect and veneration for the Maine heroes exist. It has been suggested that the mayor by proclamation set aside February 15 as a day of tribute to the sailors who died on the Maine, and that memorial services be held in the Convention hall, where some of the most eloquent men in the city would deliver addresses in honor of the dead.

A diversity of opinion exists as to the most fitting character of services to be held, but few dissent from the sentiment of opinion. The following are some of the views of persons who discussed the suggestion.

Alderman Favor It.

Alderman P. S. Brown, Jr.: "While I have not given the matter much attention, at the same time it would be worthy the metropolis of the world to observe the anniversary of the Maine. It is not forgotten the brave men who fell in the performance of their duty."

J. Scott Harrison, Jr.: "It is a good idea. While no one is very apt to forget the men who were on the Maine, it is fitting to pay tribute to their memory by some service."

Assistant City Counselor Wilm: "Of course there could be but one way to remember the occasion, and that would be by appropriate religious services. A tribute to a dead hero is never out of place."

Dr. G. O. Coffin: "We are all patriotic, and we should never lose an opportunity to inculcate patriotism in the young. It is by properly remembering the past that we can best keep alive this patriotism."

City Engineer Wise: "It is a very good plan. I should think it would meet with the approval of everybody in the city."

M. Wuerz, license inspector: "The country over there is full of people who are in Kansas City should not be behindhand in paying it."

Suggests Memorial Day.

Justice George L. Walls: "I'd rather not see that date selected. We should mourn those men sincerely, but if we make our mourning the occasion for a public observance, something many things, perhaps, will be said which will stir a harmful feeling of anger toward the Spanish. The memory of our soldiers who died in the dead could be more fittingly honored, I think, by giving it a part in the services which we now hold on the 30th of May."

The dead are all ours; they died in this war as in the other, for their country and what they believe in. It is not fitting to celebrate the war itself, as a successful one, and the triumph of a great cause, is the date I should like to select. It is fitting to commemorate a war for humanity's sake, we could do better than to observe the anniversary of a day on which we won the greatest naval victory known, and one achieved without bloodshed."

Dr. O. W. Krueger: "I certainly think it fitting for Kansas City to honor the memory of the sailors who died on the Maine, either by a single observance or by making it a regular event each year. To be sure the blowing up of the Maine is recognized as a part of the war by the government but everybody recognizes the fact that the disaster would have occurred but for the stand for humanity's sake our government took. The same stand led to the war. The men died representing their government in the cause of humanity. That is the most that can be said of any soldier or sailor who lost his life, and as these were the first to go I think it fitting that we select the date of their death on which the deed of the war was done."

Should Not Be Publicly Observed.

W. E. Benson: "I do not believe that the destruction of the Maine should be publicly observed. To do it would be to make a holiday upon what was the saddest of days for many people and the grief of that time can hardly be forgotten. Public observances are usually ones of victory. Destruction of the Maine is a tragedy, the destruction of the loss of so many of our American manhood to make a celebration in honor of the disaster is a fitting time for public demonstration."

M. C. Long, curator at the public library: "To observe the anniversary of the Maine, which the Maine was destroyed would cause us to harbor a spirit of resentment which I think is wrong. It is better to observe the day without. Another date would be more suitable for honoring the dead of the war, if that is what we wish to do. The Maine and her gallant men, the thought of which arouses a feeling which does us no good, has not yet been forgotten. Remembering the war, I should like to see suitable monuments erected to the memory of the sailors who died in the disaster, but I would prefer to try to think of it only as a disaster and not as something the Spanish government was responsible for."

R. J. Waters, clerk in Justice Spitz's court: "I like the suggestion of a day of services in memory of the loss of the Maine and her men, and the anniversary of the loss seems to me a fitting time for any time. We ought to have some day set apart as sacred to the memory of the men lost in this last war. The anniversary of May is to the soldiers who died in the war of the rebellion, and the anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine is about the most significant date we can select."

P. E. Burroughs, British vice consul: "I always want to remember, and I would like to celebrate, some pleasant event—something we are proud of, and not something that is a tragedy."

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked by Those Afflicted With Piles.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is the case with piles. People often become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment, and naturally discourages them by telling them that their case is hopeless.

They in turn tell others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and intelligent treatment, is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an astonishingly short time. It relieves the most agonizing parts, reduces the tumors instantly, no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the itching or burning at once.

Thousands who had resorted to expensive surgical operations have been cured by Pyramid Pile Cure in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming more popular. The cure this country has ever known and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

In Perfect Order

Patience Became Exhausted, but Good Results Followed

A Missourian Relates a Bit of Personal Experience.

"After having two attacks of the grip I was left in a very bad condition. I had no appetite and suffered with severe headaches and a dull feeling. My bones ached, my arms, back and shoulders were sore and stiff and it was almost impossible for me to move. I was treated for muscular rheumatism, but as I did not find relief I got out of patience and decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It was not long before I began to get better. When I had taken three bottles the soreness had all disappeared, my appetite was good and my digestive organs were in perfect order." T. C. LOGAN, Brookfield, Missouri. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Bile; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

which is distasteful or sorrowful. The people of America will remember the Maine with a feeling of reverence, and on any memorial ceremony. I think that events which the people are called upon to witness should be of some benefit, or happy event; something over which they can become enthusiastic. The terrible disaster to the beautiful warship is not such an event, it seems to me, as should be commemorated by a public observance of any kind.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The Church of This World—Christian Science and the Art of Healing.

No city in the country can furnish a greater variety of entertainment and instruction upon religious and educational topics than does Kansas City. Among the more prominent and aggressive institutions is the "Church of This World," an immense audience meeting every Sunday morning in the Coates opera house to listen to the advanced ideas of Dr. J. E. Roberts, whose original thoughts are clothed in language of great beauty and delivered with marvellous eloquence. Many people are turned away from the doors, and the assemblage is wont to applaud the doctor's teachings with a fervor which is almost a religious enthusiasm. The church is a beautiful building, and the old established churches of the land. Dr. Roberts attacks many of the old ideas of religion with an earnestness and a keenness of discernment that is equalled by only one man in the public eye, Robert G. Ingersoll.

In direct and striking contrast with the teachings of the Church of This World is the Christian Science doctrine taught in a beautiful new church edifice erected by the Christian Science Society. The services are exceedingly simple and no small part of the teachings is devoted to the art of healing diseases, based upon the denial of the need of all material agencies. This doctrine teaches that spiritual alone exists, that all diseases are illusions, and that material substances are irreducible. The church is a large and commodious building, and the most prominent people of the city being enrolled.

The influence of the work of a few earnest souls sometimes impresses itself upon a whole community, silent and unobtrusive, but it is felt by the press at times as it is felt by the people. There is now established in successful operation in this city an institution which bids fair to revolutionize the present methods of religious thought and the art of healing.

Thousands have watched with deep interest the wise and kindly ministrations of vital science, practiced and carried forward to its present advanced place among the educational institutions of this city and state. The Journal refers to the Temple of Health, where these great scientific truths have been the result of long, patient work and careful study. The Temple of Health, where these great scientific truths have been the result of long, patient work and careful study.

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It Will Be Used in a New Renovating Plant at 2121-33 Broadway.

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The company has associated with it Mr. P. H. Hamilton, who came from the Pullman company, where he has been for years in charge of their upholstery department, and Mr. H. J. S. Seelye, who for twenty years has been at the head of the J. H. North Furniture and Carpet Company. These gentlemen propose to introduce the compressed air system for cleaning and renovating carpets and fabrics of every kind. It has revolutionized the cleaning of the upholstered furniture in New York and the large Eastern cities. The process is absolutely perfect without the possibility of injury. The heaviest carpets and cushions are treated with a high pressure of compressed air, which removes all dirt and grime without the use of any chemicals. The plant will be ready for business Wednesday.

Emotional Women Write.

Secretary Clendenen, of the Commercial Union, has received a number of letters from enthusiastic women who are anxious to know the truth about the matter. Lieutenant Hobson asking for his autograph or photograph, and the letters of the lieutenant that he was in Kansas City. Being in a good deal of a rush himself, Mr. Clendenen, telling him to answer them in his own way. Mr. Clendenen has not yet finished up the correspondence, so some women are still waiting for a reply to the letters they wrote the hero of the Merriam.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Entertainment.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. will give one of its popular entertainments on the evening of January 31, in the rooms over the depot annex. The following program will be rendered: Male quartet, Forest Avenue Christian church; "Twenty Minutes With the Blackboard," Mr. E. Carson, superintendent, terminals, Missouri Pacific Railway company; vocal solos, Miss Treas. Vassar, and readings, J. Lacy Orest, selections, The Regina Corolla.

SPAIN'S FLAG ABSENT

SIGNIFICANT TRIBUTE OF ENGLISH OFFICERS TO AMERICA.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell Tells How He Spent the Last Fourth of July at a Little Town in Norway.

Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell, former pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, who lectured at his old church Thursday night, related an interesting story to Norway, had a very interesting experience. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell spent July 4, 1898, at a little Norwegian town whose name is absolutely unpronounceable. Their ship anchored in the fjord or bay off the town and the doctor tells the story thus: "We were on an English ship, mind you, flying an English flag," he said. "When we came on deck our hearts swelled as we beheld floating proudly from the masthead of that English ship, riding the waters of that Norwegian fjord, the glorious stars and stripes. We got an early start, and securing a vehicle upon landing in the little village off which we had anchored, we set out on a tour of exploration. We had provided ourselves with two small American flags and nailed them to flagstaffs which we set upright in the village. We were proud of those colors, displayed in that land of the midnight sun, so many thousands of miles away from home, and as we drove through the streets we displayed the flags with patriotic enthusiasm. To the credit of the Norwegians be it said that not once was an unfriendly glance directed toward the flags, and there was not one who did not know that it was the Fourth of July, a day dear to all Americans."

"But it was when we returned to the ship that we met our most enjoyable surprise. We found the deck canvassed and the ship lavishly decorated with the flags of all nations of the earth—save only one. Nowhere on that brave English ship was displayed the red and orange flag of Spain. In a conspicuous place were the pictures of Queen Victoria and King Edward, placed side by side, enwreathed with flowers. Above them were twined the stars and stripes and the union jack. At one end of the ship was a beautiful decoration consisting of these words traced in flowers: '1776—WELCOME—1898.'"

"You bet," he said. "I was on an English ship, mind you, flying an English flag, and then we were reminded of us of 1776 as well as 1898."

"About 10 o'clock we had a grand banquet. The captain toasted the queen and then proposed the health of the president of the United States, and called upon me to respond. I did so, my exordium being something like this: 'I am sure I voice the sentiments of my fellow countrymen when I say that no person is more loved and respected in the United States than Queen Victoria. Then they cheered me. I said, 'Hold on there! I exclaimed, 'I am not through. No person is more loved and respected in the United States than William the Fourth. And they cheered some more. Then I made the eagle scream.'"

"We left that place the next day and on July 6 we got our first tidings from America. It was long time. An English officer came out from his ship, which was anchored, and made for the shore, passing him as he passed to know if there was any news from America."

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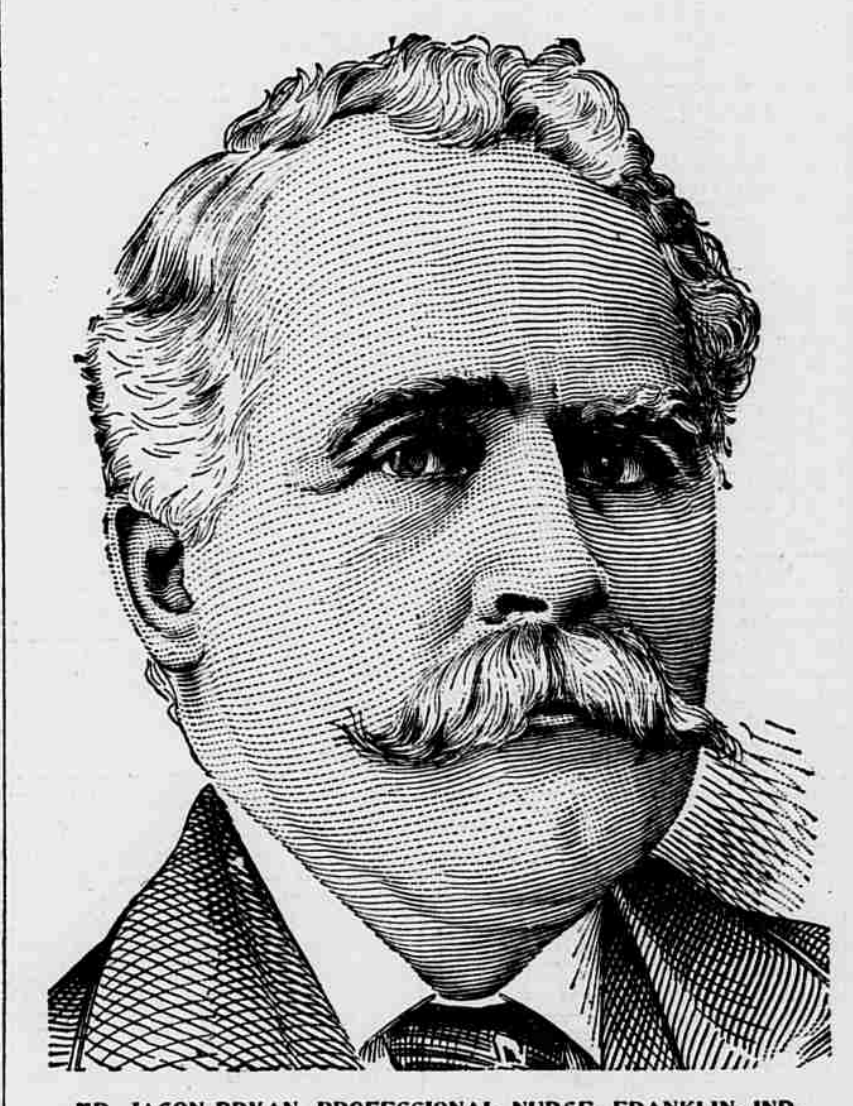
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Professors and Nurses

Recommend Pe-ru-na to Everybody.

SICK-ROOM EXPERIENCE TELLS THE STORY.

A Scientific Remedy for Catarrh—So Declared by Doctor and Nurse.



DR. JASON BRYAN, PROFESSIONAL NURSE, FRANKLIN, IND.

The nurse is often brought to a closer observation of the effect of any medicine than the doctor himself. In constant attendance upon the patient day and night, he observes the effect of every dose of medicine, while the doctor only sees the patient occasionally, and must rely, more or less, upon the reports of the nurse. It is a specific for catarrhal diseases of all varieties. It cures catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, and that form of catarrh so common among women, known to the profession as pelvic catarrh, ordinarily called female complaint. Pe-ru-na cures these troubles promptly and permanently.

"My friend is improving, thanks to you and Pe-ru-na. I am called on to nurse the sick of all classes. I recommend Pe-ru-na to such an extent that I am nicknamed 'Pe-ru-na' by nearly everybody. I am going to have my photo taken soon, and if my photo will benefit you or anybody else, I will gladly allow you to use it."

Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer, Westley, R. I., writes in recent letter to Dr. Hoffman: "I was very much pleased to read in your daily paper for the first time that your remedy (Pe-ru-na) was a success. I have been doing for years all that I could to make the people of our city, and you may judge how glad I am to see your remedies advertised in this part of the country. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common here. I have used Pe-ru-na for many years, and I can tell you, it is a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can cure a cold, but Pe-ru-na cures it all at once. There is no remedy that can compare at all with Pe-ru-na."

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